(iii) Poverty-sensitive export sectors of developing countries should be promoted and supported, including through enhanced and predictable access in premium markets;

(iv) Developing countries should be encouraged to capture better and higher returns from the exports of their commodities, manufactures and services. UNCTAD's thrust towards increasing developing country participation in dynamic and new sector should be encouraged;

(v) The rules, both in terms of intergovernmental arrangements and operation of international markets, should ensure fairness and guarantee a level playing field for developing countries while taking into account the special needs and limited capacities, both structural and system-induced, *vis-a-vis* developed country partners;

(vi) The trading system must accommodate the policy space imperative for delivery of a wide variety of public goods.

(c) The WTO General Council Decision of 1st August 2004 included the adoption of a Framework for Establishing Modalities in Agriculture. This marks the first stage of the negotiating process. The Decision also extended the on-going negotiations under the Doha Work Programme, including those relating to Agriculture, beyond 1 January 2005 specified in the Doha Ministerial Declaration leading to the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the WTO. It also agreed to hold the Sixth Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong China in December 2006. In view of this Decision, it is not likely that an agreement on agriculture issues would be reached during the current year 2004.

Export credit agencies

1189. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to bring export credit agencies under one roof to fund exporters from the emerging markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (c) Exim Bank is the only specialised agency with respect to export credit in India. As such the question of bringing export credit agencies under one roof to fund exporters from the emerging markets does not arise.

Import of high value care

1190. SHRI K. RAMAMOHANARAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow only individuals to import high-value cars without having to seek road worthiness or homologation certificates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that stock-and-sale dealers and car manufacturers are banned to import and sell cars in India without going through the approved process of Automotice Research Association of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (c) Import of new vehicles having an F.O.B. value of US$40000 or more have been exempt from the homologation condition if imported by (a) individuals (b) companies and firms importing under the EPCG scheme only. However, at the time of customs clearance, a Type Approval Certificate/COP of an international accredited agency from the country of origin shall be furnished. This Type Approval shall stipulate that the vehicle to be imported complies with all the ECE regulations for the complete vehicle. The stock-and-sale dealers and car manufacturers are required to produce a homologation certificate in compliance with the licensing conditions of the ITC(HS) Classification of Exports and Imports and CMVR Rules, 1989.

Rubber production

1191. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge gap between production and consumption of natural rubber;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and